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Energy Information Administration Washington, D.C.

Weekly Petroleum Status Report



Data for Week Ended: April 4, 1986



Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) provide	3
ely information on the petroleum supply situation	חכ
the context of historical information, selecte	èd
ces, and forecasts. The WPSR is intended t	50
wide up-to-date information to the industry, the	۱e
ss, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts	٠,
State and local governments. It is published	ĕ₫
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Refinery Activity

Crude oil input to refineries averaged 11.6 million barrels per day for the four weeks ending April 4, 1986. Refinery capacity utilization averaged 75.3 percent during the period. During the four weeks ending April 4, 1986, motor gasoline production averaged 6.0 million barrels per day and distillate fuel oil production averaged 2.7 million barrels per day.

Stocks

On April 4, 1986, stocks of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) stood at 338.5 million barrels, about 2 percent above the level one year ago. Stocks of total motor gasoline, at 217.4 million barrels, were about 1 percent below the level one year ago. Distillate fuel oil stocks stood at 98.9 million barrels, about the same as the level one year ago. Stocks of residual fuel oil, at 37.2 million barrels, were about 20 percent below the level one year ago.

Imports

Net imports of crude oil (including imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products together averaged 4.0 million barrels per day for the four weeks ending April 4, 1986, about 1 percent below the average a year ago. Gross imports of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) averaged 3.2 million barrels per day for the four-week period ending April 4, 1986.

Products Supplied

Total petroleum products supplied averaged 15.5 million barrels per day for the four-week period ending April 4, 1986, which is about 1 percent above the rate supplied a year ago. Motor gasoline was supplied at a rate of 6.9 million barrels per day, which is about 4 percent above the rate supplied a year ago. Distillate fuel oil was supplied at a rate of 3.2 million barrels per day, about 4 percent above the rate supplied a year ago.

World Crude Oil Price

- Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates) announced a \$4.15 decrease in the price its Murban 39° crude oil to \$12.50 a barrel, retroactive to April 1, 1986.
- Oman announced a \$3.95 decrease in the price of its Oman 34° crude oil to \$11.85 a barrel, retroactive to April 1, 1986.
- China agreed to set a provisional price for April at \$12.25 a barrel for its Daqing 33° crude oil shipped to Japanese refining and trading companies, a decrease of \$3.75 from its previous contractual arrangement.

The weighted average international price of crude oil as of April 8, 1986, is estimated to be \$12.53 a barrel, a decrease of \$1.28 from the previous week.

Spot Market Product Prices

For the week ending April 4, 1986, the average spot market price of 98 octane gasoline on the Rotterdam market decreased 11 cents to \$18.11 a barrel; the gasoil price decreased \$2.88 to \$19.03 a barrel, and the price of residual fuel oil decreased \$1.28 to \$12.38 a barrel.

On the New York market, the average spot price of 89 octane regular leaded gasoline decreased 27 cents to \$18.63 a barrel; the price of No. 2 heating oil decreased \$3.57 to \$17.43 a barrel, and the price of residual fuel oil decreased \$1.45 to \$14.00 a barrel.

Committee Committee

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Petroleum Supply		k Averages iod Ending	Percent	Daily	ulative Averages 3 Days	Percent	
(Thousand Barrels per Day)	04/04/86	04/04/85	Change	1986	1985	Change	
Crude Oil Supply			······································				
(1) Domestic Production	E8,934	8,918	0.2	E8 020	0.025	0.0	
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR) ⁴	3,076	2,677		E8,939	8,925	0.2	
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	3,215		14.9	3,024	2,401	25.9	
(4) SPR Imports		2,817	14.1	3,171	2,463	28.8	
(5) Exports	40 5170	54		44	123		
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	E178	194	-8.3	E191	185	3.2	
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-40	-55		-38	-123		
	95	-1 <u>51</u>	~-	-276	161		
	E-65	-70		E-64	-6 9		
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude	-194	128		392	136	₩ →	
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	11,617	11,448	1.5	11,976	11,431	4.8	
Other Supply							
(11) NGL Production	E1,701	1,613	5.4	E1,700	1,628	4.4	
(12) Other Hydrocarbon Input and Alcohol Input	E63	46	36.5	E64	43	50.1	
(13) Crude U11 Product Supplied	E63	69	-9.1	E62	68		
(14) Processing Cain	552	391	40.9	565		-8.9	
(15) Net Product Imports ³	930				434	30.2	
(16) Gross Product Imports ³		1,371	-32.2	1,055	1,194	-11.6	
(17) Product Exports	1,641	1,878	-12.6	1,769	1,786	-0.9	
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)4	E711	507	40.4	E715	592	20.7	
·	601	384		527	995		
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	15,525	15,324	1.3	15,948	15,792	1.0	
Products Supplied							
(20) Motor Gasoline	6,922	6,661	3.9	6,658	6,509	2.3	
(21) Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	206	188	9.6	207	204	1.5	
(22) Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	988	944	4.8	1,080	954	13.3	
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,151	3,037	3.8	3,295	3,260		
(74) Pasidual Fuel Ail	1,173	1,243	-5.6	1,340	1 252	1.1	
(25) Other Oils Supplied ⁵	3,085	3,251	-5.1	3 368	1,353	-1.0 -4.1	
	•		-3.1	3,368	3,514	-4.1	
(26) Total Products Supplied	15,525	15,324	1.3	15,948	15,792	1.0	
Petroleum Stocks					Dan-a-t Ot-		
(Million Barrels)	04/04/86	03/28/86	04/04/85	Pre	Percent Cha vious Week	Year Ago	
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR) ⁶	220 F	245 2	220.4			·	
Total Motor Gasoline	338.5	345.3	330.4		-2,0	2,5	
Finished Leaded Casoline	217.4	226.3	219.7		-3.9	-1.1	
Finished Unleaded Gasoline	70.5	74.7	80.9		- 5.6	-12.8	
Blending Components	111.9	117,0	105.1		-4.3	6.5	
Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	34.9	34.6	33.8		1.0	3.4	
	5.5	5.5	6.8		0.1	-19.7	
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	42.8	40.5	37.0		5.7	15.6	
Distillate Fuel Oil	98.9	97.8	99.1		1.1	-0.3	
Residual Fuel Oil	37.2	38.3	46.3		-2.7	-19.6	
Unfinished_0ils	101.3	96.8	110.5		4.6	-8.3	
Other Oils'	E137.4	E136.7	148.9		0.5	-7.7	
[otal Stocks (Excluding SPR)	979.0	987.2	998.8		-0.8		
Crude Off In SPR	496.9	496.6	461.9			-2.0	
Total Stocks (including SPR)	1,475.9	1,483.8			0,1	7.6	
	131140	1,405.0	1,460.8		-0.5		

E=Estimate based on monthly data.

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¹ includes lease condensate.

² Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + SPR imports (line 4) - E> 3 Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline liquids for processing.

liquids for processing.

4 Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.

5 Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.

6 Includes crude oil in transit to refineries.

7 Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

For the current two weeks, stocks of these minor products are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary; Stock Change (Refined Products)).

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total. The percentages shown are calculated using unrounded numbers.

Source: o 1985-1986 Monthly Data: EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."

¹⁹⁸⁶ Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on ElA weekly data. Weekly Petroleum Status Report/Energy Information Administration

REFINERY ACTIVITY (Million Barrels per Day)

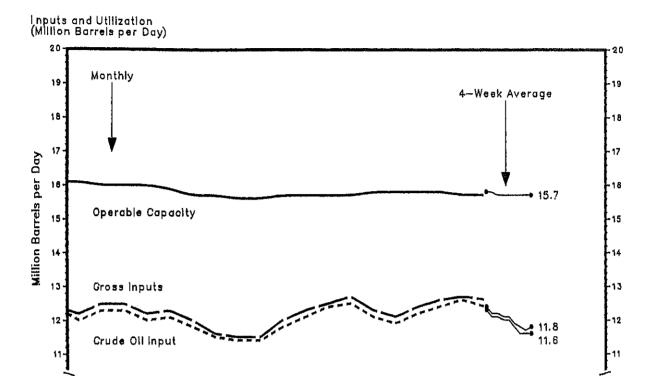
Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	Dec
1984 Crude Oil Input Gross Inputs Operable Capacity Percentage Utilization	11.6 11.8 16.1 72.9	12.2 12.3 16.1 76.0	11.9 12.1 16.1 74.9	11.9 12.1 16.1 74.9	12.2 12.4 16.1 77.4	12.3 12.4 16.1 77.3	12.0 12.2 16.1 75.7	12.3 12.5 16.0 78.2	12.3 12.5 16.0 78.0	12.0 12.2 16.0 75.9	12.1 12.3 15.9 77.2	11.8 12.0 15.7 76.0
1985 Crude Oil Input Gross Inputs Operable Capacity Percentage Utilization ¹	11.5 11.6 15.7 75.2	11.4 11.5 15.6 73.7	11.4 11.5 15.6 73.6	11.8 12.0 15.7 76.3	12.1 12.3 15.7 78.3	12.4 12.5 15.7 79.3	12.5 12.7 15.7 80.8	12.1 12.3 15.8 77.8	11.9 12.1 15.8 76.6	12.2 12.4 15.8 78.2	12.4 12.6 15.8 79.9	12.6 12.7 15.7 81.2
1986 Crude Oil Input Gross Inputs Operable Capacity Percentage Utilization ¹	12.4 12.6 15.7 80.1											
Average for Four-Week Period 1986	d Ending: 02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	03/07	03/14	03/21	03/28	04/04			
Crude Oil Input Gross Inputs Operable Capacity Percentage Utilization ¹	12.3 12.4 E15.8 78.4	12.1 12.3 E15.8 77.6	12.1 12.2 E15.7 77.8	12.0 12.1 E15.7 77.1	12.0 12.1 E15.7 76.8	11.8 11.9 E15.7 76.0	11.6 11.8 E15.7 75.0	11.6 11.7 E15.7 74.7	11.6 11.8 E15.7 75.3			
Production by Product	····											
Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Арг	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1984 Finished Motor Gasoline Leaded Unleaded Jet Fuel Distillate Fuel Oil Residual Fuel Oil	6.0 2.5 3.5 1.0 2.6	6.3 2.6 3.7 1.1 2.9	6.4 2.6 3.7 1.1 2.5	6.5 2.7 3.8 1.1 2.3 0.8	6.7 2.7 3.9 1.1 2.6 0.8	6.6 2.7 4.0 1.1 2.9 0.8	6.5 2.6 3.9 1.2 2.7 0.8	6.4 2.5 3.9 1.2 2.7 0.8	6.5 2.5 4.0 1.2 2.7 0.9	6.4 2.4 4.0 1.2 2.7	6.7 2.6 4.1 1.1 2.8 0.9	6.5 2.4 4.1 1.1 2.8 1.1
1985 Finished Motor Gasoline Leaded Unleaded Jet Fuel Distillate Fuel Oil Residual Fuel Oil	5.9 2.1 3.8 1.1 2.6	5.9 2.2 3.7 1.1 2.5	6.0 2.2 3.9 1.2 2.2	6.3 2.3 4.0 1.1 2.5 0.9	6.5 2.4 4.1 1.1 2.7	6.8 2.6 4.1 1.1 2.6 0.7	6.8 2.2 4.5 1.2 2.6	6.8 2.4 4.4 1.2 2.6	6.3 2.1 4.2 1.2 2.6 0.8	6.4 2.1 4.2 1.2 2.9	6.5 2.3 4.2 1.3 3.1	6.6 2.3 4.3 1.2 3.2
1986 Finished Motor Gasoline Leaded Unleaded Jet Fuel Distillate Fuel Oil Residual Fuel Oil	6.5 2.0 4.5 1.3 2.9	.,,	,**	****		V.1	•••		0.0		0.3	1 • 4
Average for Four-Week Period 1986	Ending: 02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	03/07	03/14	03/21	03/28	04/04			
Finished Motor Gasoline Leaded Unleaded Jet Fuel Distillate Fuel Oil Residual Fuel Oil	6.5 2.0 4.5 1.4 2.8	6.5 2.1 4.4 1.4 2.6 0.9	6.5 2.0 4.4 1.4 2.6 0.9	6.4 2.0 4.4 1.4 2.6 0.9	6.3 2.0 4.3 1.4 2.5 0.8	6,2 2.0 4.3 1.4 2.6 0.8	6.1 1.9 4.2 1.4 2.6 0.8	6.0 1.9 4.1 1.4 2.6 0.8	6.0 1.9 4.1 1.3 2.7 0.8			

E=Estimate based on most recent monthly data.

1 Percentage utilization is calculated as four-week average gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers. Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input). Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Refinery Activity

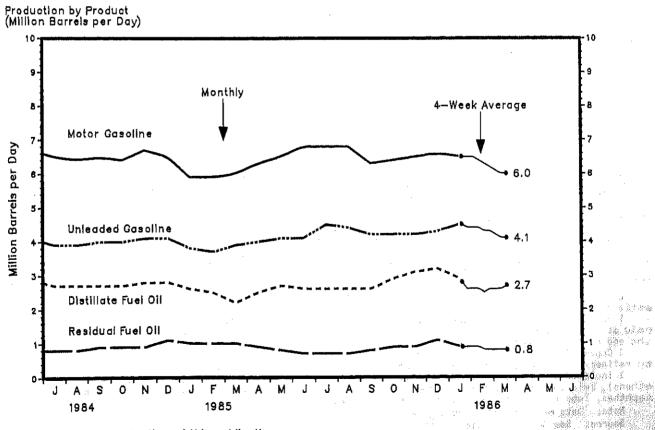


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Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

N

1984

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1985

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	Dec
Crude Oil in SPR	35.6 119.3 45.1 110.7 159.8 1,044.8 384.4	237.1 96.5 100.2 40.5 39.1 132.2 57.1 109.7 160.7 1,076.1 387.2	242.6 97.7 104.4 40.5 40.7 109.6 47.9 115.7 1,052.5 391.8	248.0 100.8 106.4 40.8 97.7 47.4 120.3 165.1 1,064.9 396.9	404.5	245.5 96.7 107.5 41.4 43.0 112.8 46.9 1106.9 1,088.8 413.7	238.1 91.8 107.9 38.4 43.6 124.4 49.2 106.0 1,089.2 423.9	224.4 85.4 100.5 38.5 45.6 133.3 44.6 106.0 1,068.0 429.5	234.1 87.5 106.6 40.0 45.0 142.9 46.8 108.4 179.2	436.8	443.0	450.5
Crude Oil in SPR	41.0 141.8 46.8 100.4 152.3 1,052.4 457.4	82.6 107.4 36.8 41.7 121.5 47.0 99.7 145.1 1,007.3 460.1	220.1 81.3 105.1 33.7 44.1 99.4 46.3 110.2 148.5 997.7 461.6	464.9	471.9	476.6	483.5	487.1	316.6 224.2 76.4 110.8 37.0 42.1 117.1 42.8 104.1 1,010.6 489.3 1,499.9	489.9	491.5	493.3
1986 Crude Oil ² Motor Gasoline Finished Leaded Finished Unleaded Blending Components Jet Fuel Distillate Fuel Oil Residual Fuel Oil Unfinished, Oils Other Oils Total (Excl. SPR) Crude Oil in SPR	331.9 239.0 81.6 119.9											
Week Ending: 1986	02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	03/07	03/14	03/21	03/28	04/04			
Crude 0i1 ² Motor Gasoline Finished Leaded Finished Unleaded Blending Components Jet Fuel Distillate Fuel 0i1 Residual Fuel 0i1 Unfinished 0ils Other 0ils Total (Excl. SPR) Crude 0il in SPR	333.4 240.0 79.8 121.2 39.0 42.8 135.5 45.6 101.6 E130.7 1,029.7	328.8 242.7 81.7 121.7 39.4 43.7 129.0 42.4 99.0 E130.1 1,015.7	322.7 243.8 80.9 124.1 38.7 43.4 123.4 41.7 98.4	332.2 245.7 80.2 127.5 38.0 43.3 114.4 40.4 98.5 E126.2 1,000.8 495.1	335.8 239.9 79.5 122.2 38.2 43.7 108.8 39.2 99.4 E126.3 99.5	334.5 236.2 77.9 121.6 36.7 45.7 100.9 39.0 97.6 E126.5 980.3	336.9 229.6 75.3 117.6 36.7 46.3 98.5 38.6 98.8 E126.6 975.3	345.3 226.3 74.7 117.0 34.6 46.0 97.8 38.3 96.8 E136.7 987.2	338.5 217.4 70.5 111.9 34.9 38.9 37.2 101.3 E137.4 979.0			

E=Estimated. See Clossary for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

6

Emerimated. See Glossary for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils estimation methodology.

1 Product stocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, and at major bulk terminals. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

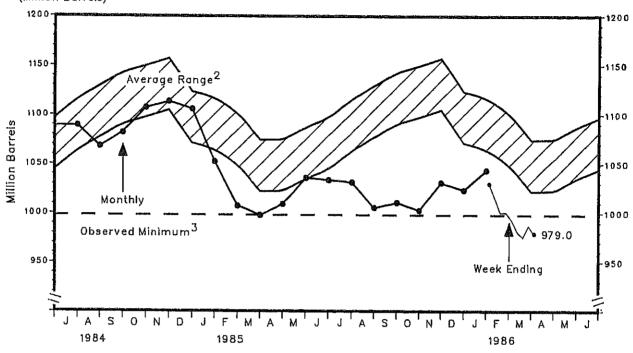
2 Crude oil stocks include those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries, and do not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

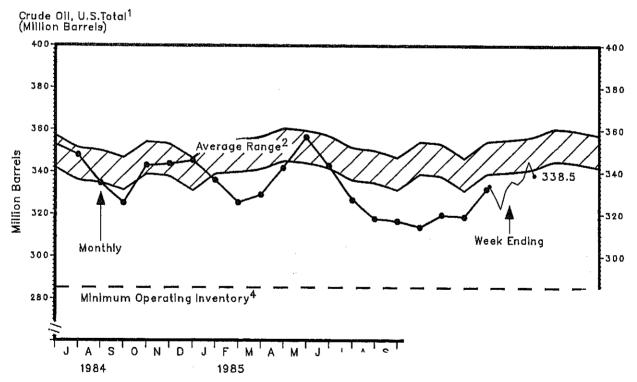
3 Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Stocks

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Total (Million Barrels)





1 Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Re refineries.

refineries.

2 Average level and width of average range are bas July 1982—June 1985. The seasonal pattern is based see Appendix B for further explanation.

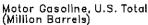
3 The observed minimum for total stocks in the last it occurred in March 1985. See Appendix B for further 4 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the inventory level below which operating problems and st defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPt crude oil to be 285 million barrels. See Appendix B fo Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

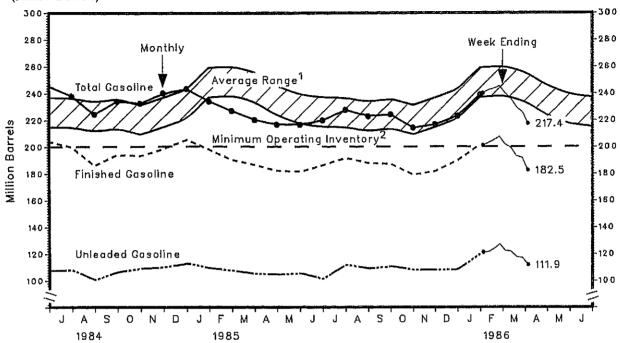
STOCKS OF MOTOR CASOLINE BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT (Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	Dec
1984												
Finished Motor Gasoline Leaded	185.5 92.3	196.6 96.5	202.1 97.7	207.1 100.8	210.4 101.0	204.1 96.7	199.7 91.8	185.9 85.4	194.1 87.5	193.0 84.0	198.5 88.4	205.2 92.3
Unleaded	93.3	100.2	104.4	106.4	109.4	107.5	107.9	100.5	106.6	109.0	110.1	112.9
Blending Components Total Gasoline	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.8	42.2	41.4	38.4	38.5	40.0	39.4	41.6	38.1
East Coast (PADD 1)	225.7 61.8	237.1 65.2	242.6 65.3	248.0 66.9	252.6 71.1	245.5 69.4	238.1 71.8	224.4 65.4	234.1 64.8	232.4 63.2	240.1 63.5	243.3 68.1
Midwest (PADD 2)	63.2	68.4	70.6	71.4	68.3	65.5	64.6	62.7	66.8	65.5	67.6	72.4
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	62.4	66.1	70.9	72.5	72.9	70.9	65.1	62.8	69.5	69.6	71.4	63.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4) West Coast (PADD 5)	8.4	8.7	9.0	8.7	8.8	7.9	7.5	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.9	7.9
•	29.9	28.6	26.8	28.5	31.5	31,7	29,0	27.0	26.8	27.9	30.7	31.8
1985 Finished Motor Gasoline	197.8	190.0	186.4	182,0	181.3	106 2	101 7	107 7	107 2	170 1	101 0	189.8
Leaded	88.5	82.6	81.3	77.7	75.6	186.3 85.2	191.7 79.8	187.7 78.8	187.2 76.4	179.1 71.1	181.8 73.8	81.4
Unleaded	109.3	107.4	105.1	104.4	105.6	101.2	111.9	108.9	110.8	108.0	108.0	108.4
Blending Components	36.2	36.8	33.7	34.5	35.3	33.5	35.9	35.1	37.0	35.1	35.0	33.2
Total Gasoline East Coast (PADD 1)	234.0 62.3	226.8 60.7	220.1	216.6	216.6	219.8	227.6	222.8	224.2	214.3	216.8	223.0
Midwest (PADD 2)	71.1	67.5	61.4 66.1	60.0 60.4	60.8 55.3	62.6 57.9	66.3 60.6	62.2 64.8	60.3 67.3	56.5 59.1	64.7 58.0	64.9 59.2
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	59.7	61.1	57.3	60.4	63.2	62.2	64.8	61.9	61.2	63.5	60.8	64.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.1	7.1	6.7	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.8
West Coast (PADD 5)	32.5	29.1	27.2	28.8	30.2	30.4	30.4	28.4	29.5	28.8	26.8	28.0
1986												
Finished Motor Gasoline Leaded	201.5											
Un1 eaded	81.6 119.9											
Blending Components	37.6											
Total Casoline	239.0											
East Coast (PADD 1)	66.4											
Midwest (PADD 2) Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	66.7 66.4											
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	7.8											
West Coast (PADD 5)	31.7											
Maria Cadina.												
Week Ending: 1986	02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	03/07	03/14	03/21	03/28	04/04			
Finished Motor Gasoline	201.0	203,3	205.1	207.8	201.7	199.5						
Leaded	79.8	81.7	80.9	80.2	79.5	77.9	1 9 3.0 75.3	191.7 74.7	182.5 70.5			
Unleaded	121.2	121.7	124.1	127.5	122.2	121.6	117.6	117.0	111.9			
Blending Components	39.0	39.4	38.7	38.0	38.2	36.7	36.7	34.6	34.9			
Total Gasoline East Coast (PADD 1)	240.0 67.3	242.7 70.1	243.8 70.0	245.7 71.8	239.9	236.2	229.6	226.3	217.4			
Midwest (PADD 2)	67.3	69.1	70.0	70.6	71.9 70.6	68.5 69.2	65.8 67.4	67.0 66.0	64.0 65.0			
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	66.6	64.8	65.8	64.8	60.2	61.0	59.6	57.3	54.3			
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.6			
West Coast (PADD 5)	30.9	30.9	30.1	30.3	29.0	29.5	29.0	28.3	26.6			

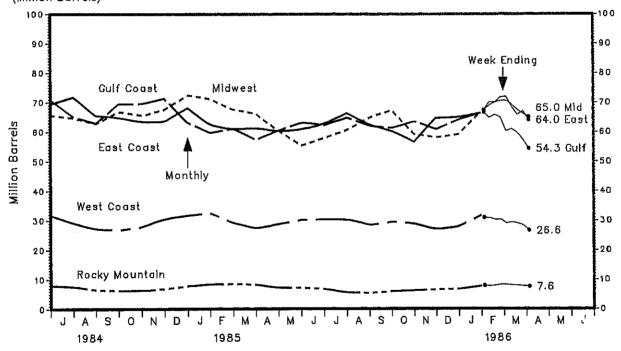
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to independent rounding. Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Stocks





Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (Million Barrels)



1 Average level and width of average range are based on three years of monthly data:
July 1982—June 1985. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data.
See Appendix B for further explanation.
2 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 200 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.

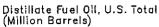
STOCKS OF DISTILLATE FUEL OIL BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT (Million Barrels)

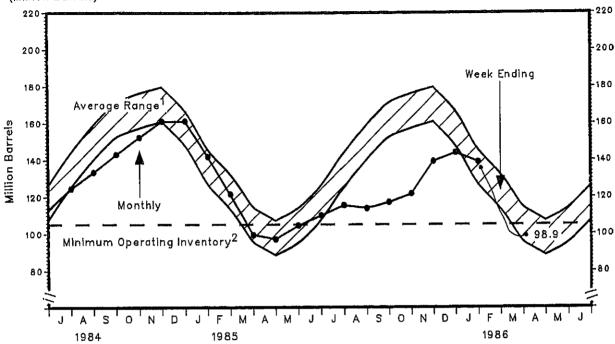
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	Dec
1984 Total U.S. East Coast(PADD 1) Midwest(PADD 2) Gulf Coast(PADD 3) Rocky Mountain(PADD 4) West Coast(PADD 5)	119.3 43.3 37.1 24.6 3.4 10.8	132.2 54.4 37.0 26.8 3.2 10.8	109.6 37.3 33.5 24.1 3.3 11.3	97.7 29.8 30.1 23.0 3.2 11.5	98.1 32.7 27.0 23.5 3.4 11.5	112.8 40.0 31.6 26.1 3.5 11.6	124.4 45.3 36.1 28.2 3.6 11.3	133.3 49.1 39.3 30.4 3.5 11.0	142.9 57.5 38.6 32.3 3.3 11.2	152.2 71.7 36.4 29.9 3.2 11.0	161.0 74.9 37.6 33.1 3.5 11.9	161.1 72.9 43.7 28.8 3.7 11.9
1985 Total U.S. East Coast(PADD 1) Midwest(PADD 2) Gulf Coast(PADD 3) Rocky Mountain(PADD 4) West Coast(PADD 5)	141.8 55.6 44.3 27.4 3.7 10.7	121.5 43.4 40.2 23.9 3.5 10.5	99.4 32.6 32.2 21.3 2.9 10.4	97.1 31.3 29.4 24.2 2.3 9.9	104.6 33.6 30.3 27.2 2.7 10.9	110.0 34.3 32.6 28.2 3.1 11.9	115.5 38.8 32.7 28.2 3.1 12.8	113.7 41.0 32.4 25.9 2.9 11.5	117.1 47.1 32.7 24.4 2.6 10.3	121.7 50.5 32.0 27.5 2.2 9.5	139.3 62.0 33.7 30.0 2.4 11.1	143.9 58.8 37.2 32.9 2.9 12.1
1986 Total U.S. East Coast(PADD 1) Midwest(PADD 2) Gulf Coast(PADD 3) Rocky Mountain(PADD 4) West Coast(PADD 5)	139.0 55.5 38.3 29.7 3.2 12.3											
Week Ending: 1986	02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	_03/07	03/14	03/21	03/28	04/04			
Total U.S. East Coast(PADD 1) Midwest(PADD 2) Gulf Coast(PADD 3) Rocky Mountain(PADD 4) West Coast(PADD 5)	135.5 54.9 36.1 28.5 3.2 12.7	129.0 50.5 35.5 27.1 3.1 12.7	123.4 44.8 35.1 27.5 3.2 12.7	114.4 39.6 33.1 26.5 3.1 12.1	108.8 36.6 32.4 25.4 3.0 11.4	100.9 33.0 30.5 23.1 2.9 11.4	98.5 34.6 28.0 22.0 2.5 11.4	97.8 34.4 28.9 21.4 2.3 10.9	98.9 35.2 28.6 22.6 2.5 10.1			

Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to rounding. Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

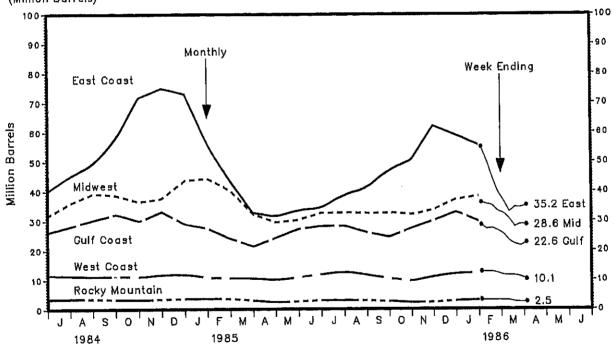
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Stocks





Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (Million Barrels)



1 Average level and width of average range are based on three years of monthly data:
July 1982—June 1985. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data.
See Appendix B for further explanation.
2 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 105 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication. Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

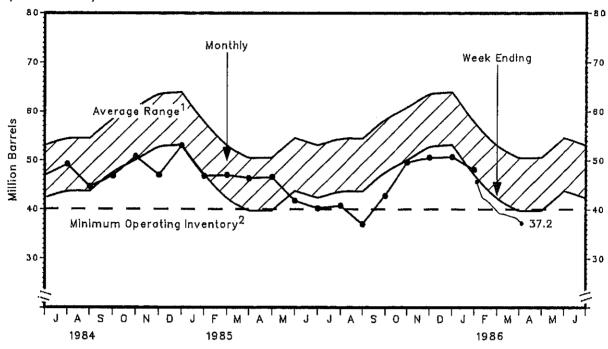
STOCKS OF RESIDUAL FUEL OIL BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT (Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	Dec
1984 Total U.S. East Coast(PADD 1) Midwest(PADD 2) Gulf Coast(PADD 3) Rocky Mountain(PADD 4) West Coast(PADD 5)	45.1 20.4 3.7 11.8 0.4 8.8	57.1 30.4 4.2 12.9 0.4 9.3	47.9 24.4 4.1 9.9 0.5 9.0	47.4 22.7 3.6 10.9 0.6 9.6	46.4 23.1 4.0 10.1 0.6 8.8	46.9 22.0 3.6 11.2 0.5 9.6	49.2 24.7 3.5 9.8 0.6 10.7	44.6 21.9 3.6 9.2 0.5 9.4	46.8 25.0 3.5 9.8 0.5 8.1	50.8 26.8 3.8 10.2 0.7 9.3	47.0 24.0 3.7 10.4 0.6 8.3	53.0 28.9 3.5 11.2 0.6 8.7
1985 Total U.S. East Coast(PADD 1) Midwest(PADD 2) Gulf Coast(PADD 3) Rocky Mountain(PADD 4) West Coast(PADD 5)	46.8 23.4 3.0 10.7 0.5 9.1	47.0 21.8 3.4 11.6 0.5 9.6	46.3 21.8 3.5 11.0 0.6 9.4	46.6 20.8 3.6 11.7 0.5 10.0	41.8 17.7 3.7 11.7 0.5 8.2	40.2 17.4 3.7 10.7 0.5 7.9	40.8 18.5 3.5 9.7 0.4 8.7	37.0 14.6 3.8 9.2 0.4 9.0	42.8 19.1 3.4 11.9 0.5 7.8	49.6 24.7 3.1 12.8 0.4 8.7	50.6 24.7 3.8 12.3 0.4 9.3	50.7 23.3 4.0 12.6 0.5 10.3
1986 Total U.S. East Coast(PADD 1) Midwest(PADD 2) Gulf Coast(PADD 3) Rocky Mountain(PADD 4) West Coast(PADD 5)	48.1 21.6 3.8 11.9 0.5 10.3											
Week Ending: 1986	02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	03/07	03/14	03/21	03/28	04/04			
Total U.S. East Coast(PADD 1) Midwest(PADD 2) Gulf Coast(PADD 3) Rocky Mountain(PADD 4) West Coast(PADD 5)	45.6 20.1 3.9 11.3 0.5 9.8	42.4 17.5 4.1 10.7 0.4 9.7	41.7 17.0 4.0 10.8 0.4 9.4	40.4 17.1 4.2 9.9 0.4 8.8	39.2 16.3 3.5 9.4 0.4 9.7	39.0 16.7 3.8 8.8 0.4 9.2	38.6 16.1 3.6 8.8 0.4 9.8	38.3 15.2 3.6 9.5 0.4 9.6	37.2 14.5 3.4 10.0 0.4 9.0			

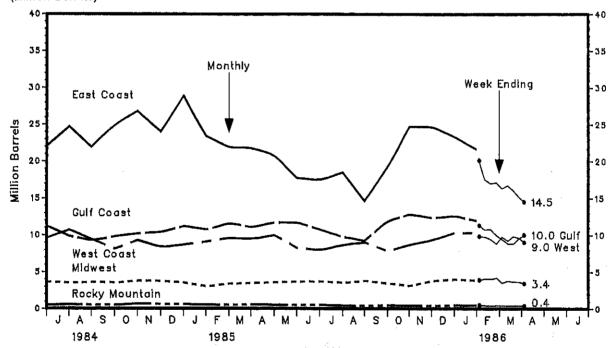
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to rounding. Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Stocks

Residual Fuel Oil, U.S. Total (Million Barrels)



Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (Million Barrels)



1 Average level and width of average range are based on three years of monthly data: July 1982—June 1985. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.

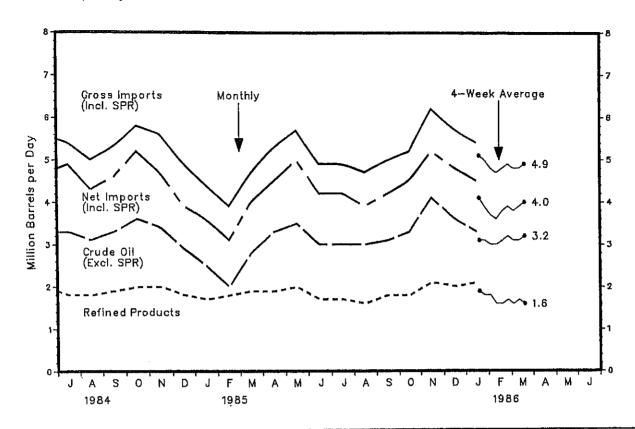
2 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for residual fuel oil to be 40 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation. Source: See Sources Section of this publication,

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IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (Thousand Barrels per Day)	BY PROD	UCI										
700-		Month	ly				4-	-Week A	verage	······································	700	
Residual Fuel	oil _	- ↑					<u></u>	- †	1		-600	
p 500		X		$\sqrt{}$	1	/~/	^	\int_{Λ}	50	0 Resid	-500	
Barrels 400	Total Gasolin	e	\/	. V_	1		/ \		\		400	
Thousand Barrels per Day	\ \	(.*\	$^{\wedge}$ /	$\sqrt{}$		A	:-!\		2 Gas 1 Unld	-300	
Unleaded Ga	soline	X	Distille Fuel (ite Oli	ا مريب		,		, -	1 Dist	-200 -100	
100-		<u></u>		=		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 	1 ·····	Transport	-1			
J A S O 1984	N D	J F 1 1985	M A	мЈ	J A	s o	N D	J F 19	M /	A М	J	
Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	Dec
1984 Total Motor Gasoline Leaded Unleaded Blending Components Jet Fuel Distillate Fuel Oil Residual Fuel Oil Other Petroleum Products	281 98 133 50 65 299 1059	358 162 137 59 114 454 1151 665	453 197 158 98 49 115 636 579	404 178 140 85 103 220 651 577	465 170 176 119 56 253 565 698	367 103 193 71 52 256 685 576	330 68 179 83 40 199 597 595	323 96 146 81 98 259 572 543	426 166 183 77 33 291 606 553	436 113 195 128 56 421 461 654	378 134 151 93 36 316 585 688	357 133 175 49 39 190 627 582
1985 Total Motor Gasoline Leaded Unleaded Blending Components Jet Fuel Distillate Fuel Oil Residual Fuel Oil Other Petroleum Products	252 75 128 48 64 271 594 495	454 109 238 107 40 148 614 538	547 210 263 74 46 153 496 640	543 170 305 68 18 244 422 623	568 136 350 82 31 203 505 687	425 197 188 41 35 147 426 669	503 75 351 77 45 95 431 658	345 55 247 43 14 101 386 727	353 62 251 40 35 208 537 631	379 131 191 56 47 247 509 703	483 109 309 64 42 272 623 691	455 140 239 75 31 291 613 660
1986 Total Motor Gasoline Leaded Unleaded Blending Components Jet Fuel Distillate Fuel Oil Residual Fuel Oil Other Petroleum Products	366 72 269 25 27 312 629 722						· .					
Average for Four-Week Period 1986	i Ending: 02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	03/07	03/14	03/21	03/28	04/04	·		
Total Motor Gasoline Leaded Unleaded Blending Components Jet Fuel Distillate Fuel Oil Residual Fuel Oil Other Petroleum Products	369 70 240 59 55 352 455 639	412 76 275 61 46 288 496 570	485 93 317 75 34 204 516 539	404 91 269 44 34 113 573 499	389 85 258 46 45 121 618 458	365 64 256 45 52 156 625 484	324 49 237 38 64 221 543 477	264 9 226 29 60 264 548 554	272 4 221 47 55 211 500 604			

¹ Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases and other oils. Note: Detail data may not add to total due to independent rounding. Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Weekly Petroleum Status Report/Energy Information Administration



Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	Dec
1984 Crude Oil (Excl. SPR) SPR Refined Products Gross imports (Incl. SPR) Total Exports Net imports (incl. SPR)	2.9 0.2 2.4 5.4 0.6 4.9	2.9 0.1 2.7 5.7 0.6 5.1	3.3 0.1 1.8 5.3 0.8 4.5	3.2 0.2 2.0 5.4 0.7 4.7	3.7 0.2 2.0 6.0 0.8 5.2	3.2 0.3 1.9 5.5 0.9 4.6	3.3 0.3 1.8 5.4 0.5 4.9	3.1 0.2 1.8 5.0 0.7 4.3	3.3 0.1 1.9 5.3 0.7 4.6	3.6 0.2 2.0 5.8 0.6 5.2	3.4 0.2 2.0 5.6 0.9 4.7	2.9 0.2 1.8 4.9 1.0 3.9
1985 Crude Oil (Excl. SPR) SPR Refined Products Gross imports (Incl. SPR) Total Exports Net imports (Incl. SPR)	2.5 0.2 1.7 4.4 0.8 3.6	2.0 0.1 1.8 3.9 0.9 3.1	2.8 0.0 1.9 4.7 0.7 4.0	3.3 0.1 1.9 5.3 0.8 4.5	3.5 0.2 2.0 5.7 0.7 5.0	3.0 0.2 1.7 4.9 0.7 4.2	3.0 0.2 1.7 4.9 0.7 4.2	3.0 0.1 1.6 4.7 0.7 3.9	3.1 0.1 1.8 5.0 0.8 4.2	3.3 0.0 1.8 5.2 0.7 4.5	4.1 0.1 2.1 6.2 1.0 5.2	3.6 0.1 2.0 5.7 0.9
1986 Crude Oil (Excl. SPR) SPR Refined Products Gross Imports (Incl. SPR) Total Exports Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	3.3 0.1 2.1 5.4 0.9 4.5										:	
Average for Four-Week Period 1986	d Ending: 02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	03/07	03/14	03/21	03/28	04/04	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR) SPR Refined Products Gross Imports ₁ (Incl. SPR) Total Exports Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	3.1 0.1 1.9 5.1 E0.9 4.1	3.1 0.1 1.8 5.0 E1.0 3.9	3.0 0.0 1.8 4.8 E1.0	3.0 0.0 1.6 4.7 E1.0 3.6	3.1 0.1 1.6 4.8 E1.0	3.2 0.1 1.7 4.9 E1.0 3.9	3.1 0.1 1.6 4.8 E0.9 3.8	3.1 0.1 1.7 4.8 E0.9	3.2 0.0 1.6 4.9 E0.9 4.0		4 *	

E=Estimate based on most recent monthly data available.

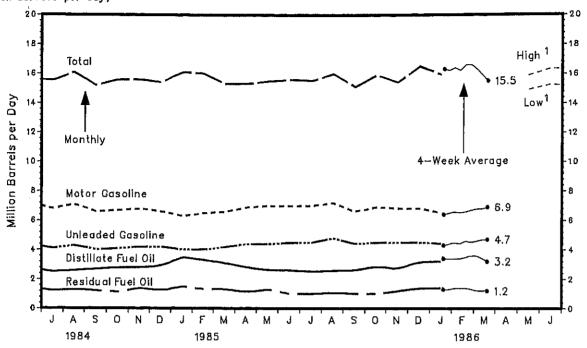
1 Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law, except to Canada. Crude oil and petroleum products shipped from the U.S. to its territories such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone are included in export statistics.

Note: Detail data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Weekly Petroleum Status Report/Energy Information Administration noluded in warestration 15

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SUPPLIED (Million Barrels per Day)



Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Ju1	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1984												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.8	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6
Leaded Un1eaded	2.7 3.6	2.6 3.6	2.8 3.8	2.8 3.9	2.9 4.0	2.9 4.2	2.8 4.1	2.8 4.3	2.6 4.0	2.6 4.1	2.6 4.2	2.4 4.2
Jet Fuel	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1,2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Residual Fuel 011	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2
Other	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.5
Total	16.8	15.4	16.1	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.5	16.1	15,2	15.6	15.6	15.4
1985												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.8
Leaded	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2,3	2.4	2.3	2.2
Unleaded Jet Fuel	4.0 1.2	4.0 1.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,5	3.3	1.1 3.1	1.2 2.8	1.1 2.6	1.1 2.6	1.2 2.5	1.2 2.6	1.2 2.6	1.2 2.9	1.3 2.7	1.3 3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4
Other	3.7	3,7	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.8
Total	16.1	16.0	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.5	16.0	15.1	15.9	15.4	16.5
1986												
Finished Motor Casoline	6.5											
Leaded	2.1											
Unl eaded	4.4											
Jet Fuel	1.3											
Distillate Fuel Oil Residual Fuel Oil	3.2 1.4											
Other	3.5											
Total	15.9											
Average for Four-Week Perio	d Endina.											

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1986:::	02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	03/07	03/14	03/21	03/28	04/04	
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.4	6.5	6.6	6,5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	
Leaded	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	
Un1 eaded	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	
Jet Fuel 👵	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2	
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	
Other	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	
Total .	16.3	16.2	16.4	16.2	16.6	16.6	16.3	15.9	15.5	
			•					,0.0	.5.5	

¹ Projected. See Appendix C for explanation of derivation of values.

Note: Detail data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Weekly Petroleum Status Report/Energy Information Administration

REFINER ACQUISITION COST OF CRUDE OIL (Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	Dec
1983				<u> </u>	*							
Domestic	30.55	29.16	28.69	28.45	28.68	28.67	28.74	28.58	28,69	28.88	28.76	28.62
Imported	31.40	30.76	28.43	27.95	28.53	29.23	28.76	29.50	29.54	29.67	29.09	29.30
Composite	30.73	29.49	28.64	28.33	28.64	28.85	28.75	28.88	28.97	29.14	28.85	28.83
1984												
Domestic	28.62	28.76	28.75	28.63	28.65	28.58	28.70	28.59	28.56	28,46	28,10	27.95
Imported	28,80	28.91	28.95	29.11	29.26	29.19	29.00	28.92	28.70	28.79	28.74	28.02
Composite	28.67	28.81	28.81	28.77	28.83	28.77	28.79	28.69	28.60	28.56	28,30	27.97
1985												
Domestic	26.89	26.39	26.61	26.79	26.90	26.50	26.67	26.45	26.39	26.59	26.72	26.91
Imported	27.51	27.05	27.23	27.61	27.62	27.27	26.46	26.62	26.59	26.80	27.12	26.60
Composite	27.02	26.53	26.77	27.04	27.11	26.69	26.61	26.50	26.44	26.65	26.85	26.82
1986												
Domestic	P25.94											
Imported	P25.00											
Composite	P25.67											
	1 25.01											

AVERAGE RETAIL SELLING PRICES MOTOR CASOLINE AND RESIDENTIAL HEATING OIL (Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	Dec
1983										·		
Motor Gasoline Leaded Regular	114.6	109.9	106.4	113.1	117.7	119.7	120.7	120.3	118.9	117,2	115.6	114.6
Unleaded Premium	137.6	133.8	130.8	136.0	139.7	141.1	142.1	141.9	141.0	139.5	138.4	137.6
Unleaded Regular	122.8	118.7	115.1	121.5	125.9	127.7	128.8	128.5	127.4	125.5	124.1	123.1
All-Types 4	121.3	117.0	113.5	119.8	124.3	126.1	127.2	126.9	125.7	123.9	122.4	121.5
Residential Heating Oil	115.0	111.6	105.1	103.5	104.8	106.0	105.0	104.9	105.7	106.0	106.0	106.7
1984												
Motor Gasoline	445.4	440 5	440 5	441. 6	445 6	441. 7	440.0	444 6	140 0	440 7	440 5	440.0
Leaded Regular Unleaded Premium	113.1 136.9	112.5 136.1	112.5 136.2	114.5 137.5	115.4 138.0	114.7 137.7	112.9 137.0	111.6 135.5	112.0 136.0	112.7 136.5	112.4 136.4	110.9 135.4
Unleaded Regular	121.6	120.9	121.0	122.7	123.6	122.9	121.2	119.6	120.3	120.9	120.7	119.3
All-Types 4	120.0	119.3	119.4	121.1	122.1	121.4	119.7	118.4	118.9	119.5	119.3	117.9
Residential Heating Oil ¹	112.0	116.9	111.3	109.8	108.4	107.2	104.8	103.3	103.6	104.9	105.3	104.8
1985												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	106.0	104.1	107.1	111.9	114.4	115.3	115.4	114.3	112.9	111.7	112.3	112.3
Unleaded Premium	130.4	129.0	131.0	134.0	136.0	137.1	136.7	135.9	134.9	134.2	133.9	134.4
Unleaded Regular	114.8	113.1	115.9	120.5	123.1 122.3	124.1 123.3	124.2	122.9	121.6	120.4	120.7	120.8
All-Types Residential Heating Oil ¹	114.5 104.9	112.8 105.3	115.5 105.0	119.9 105.0	103.5	100.8	123.3 98.0	122.2 97.2	120.9 99.7	119.8 103.3	120.1 108.6	120.3 110.4
Residencial Reacting Off	104.3	10513	105.0	103.0	103.5	100.0	30.0	31+2	33.1	103,3	100.0	110.4
1986								*				
Motor Gasoline	440 7	400 1										
Leaded Regular	110.7	103.4 128.2										
Unleaded Premium Unleaded Regular	133.6 119.4	112.0										*
All-Types 4	119.0	111.9										
Residential Heating Oil ¹	P106.4	NA										

P=Preliminary NA=Not Available 1 Residential heating oil prices do not include taxes. Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Country	Type of Crude/ AP1 Gravity	Current Price	In Effect 1 Jan 86	in Effect 1 Jan 85	in Effect 1 Jan 84	In Effect 1 Jan 83	in Effect 1 Jan 82	In Effect 1 Jan 81	In Effect 31 Dec 78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia Saudi Arabia Saudi Arabia Abu Dhabi Dubai Qatar Iran Iran Iraq Kuwait Neutral Zone Algeria Nigeria Nigeria Libya Indonesia Venezuela Venezuela	Arabian Light 34° Arabian Medium 31° Arabian Heavy 27° Murban 39° Fateh 32° Dukhan 40° Iranian Light 34° Iranian Heavy 31° Kirkuk Blend 36° Kuwait Blend 31° Khafji 28° Saharan Blend 44° Bonny Light 37° Forcados 31° Es Sider 37° Minas 34° Oficina 34° Tia Juana 26° Bachaquero 17°	14.192 13.752 12.592 12.50 10.40 11.002 14.142 13.592 15.592 15.612 11.05 10.90 NR NR 11.05	28.00 27.20 26.00 28.15 26.80 28.10 28.05 27.35 28.18 27.10 26.03 29.50 28.65 28.05 30.15 28.53 28.80 27.10	29.00 27.65 26.50 29.31 28.86 29.24 28.00 27.10 29.83 27.55 26.53 30.50 28.00 27.50 30.15 29.53 31.09 27.88	29.00 27.40 26.00 29.56 28.86 29.49 28.00 27.10 29.83 27.30 26.03 30.50 30.50 30.15 29.53 31.09 27.88	34.00 32.40 31.00 34.56 33.86 34.49 31.20 29.30 34.83 32.30 35.50 35.50 35.50 34.53 37.06	34.00 32.40 31.00 35.50 33.86 35.45 34.20 32.30 34.93 32.30 36.50 36.50 36.50 37.06 32.88	32.00 31.45 31.00 36.56 35.93 37.42 37.00 34.00 35.50 25.20 40.00 40.00 39.80 40.78 35.00 38.06	12.70 12.32 12.02 13.26 12.64 13.19 13.45 12.49 13.17 12.22 12.03 14.10 15.12 13.70 13.68 13.55 13.99
Gabon Ecuador	Mandji 30° Oriente 30°	10.00	23.10 27.50 26.15	25.50 29.00 27.50	25.00 29.00 27.50	25.29 34.00 32.50	27.79 34.00 34.25	27.95 35.00 40.06	11.38 12.59 12.35
Total OPEC4	NА	12.62	27.81	28.43	28.59	33.54	34.13	34.82	13.03
Non-OPEC United Kingdom Norway Mexico Mexico Egypt Oman Malaysia Brunei U.S.S.R. China	Brent Blend 38° Ekofisk Blend 42° Isthmus 33° Maya 22° Suez Blend 33° Oman 34° Miri 32° Seria Light 37° Export Blend 32° Daqing 33°	12.25 10.90 11.20 9.99 14.00 11.85 16.45 16.50 13.25 12.25	26.00 26.61 26.21 21.93 26.70 27.35 27.25 28.35 28.15 25.95	28.65 28.50 29.00 25.50 28.00 29.00 29.85 29.60 28.00 28.45	30.00 30.25 29.00 25.00 28.00 29.00 29.85 30.10 28.60 28.70	33.50 34.25 32.50 25.50 31.00 34.00 35.60 35.10 31.20 33.70	36.60 37.25 35.00 26.50 34.00 35.00 36.50 36.10 35.49 34.90	39.25 40.00 38.50 34.50 40.50 37.50 41.30 40.35 39.25 34.63	NA 14.20 13.10 NA 12.81 13.06 14.30 14.15 13.20 13.73
Total Non-OPEC4	NA	12.38	26.14	28.16	28.65	31.72	34.35	38.54	13.44
Total World ⁴	NA	12,53	27.10	28.33	28.61	33.00	34.18	35,49	13,08
United States ⁷	NA	11.86	25.64	27.95	28.44	32.51	34.15	36.69	13.38

NA=Not Applicable. NR=No Representative Price Available.

1 Primarily official sales prices through January 1, 1986. Since the beginning of 1986, the data represent estimated contract prices based on government-stated prices, netback deals, and spot market quotations; FOB at the foreign port of lading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix D for calculation of world oil prices.

2 Estimated netback price for feeder crudes to a Rotterdam cracking refinery. The netback price is an estimated price equal to the gross product value of Rotterdam spot cargo prices minus an estimate of refining costs and transportation costs.

3 Also called Sumatra Light.

A Also called Sumatra Light.

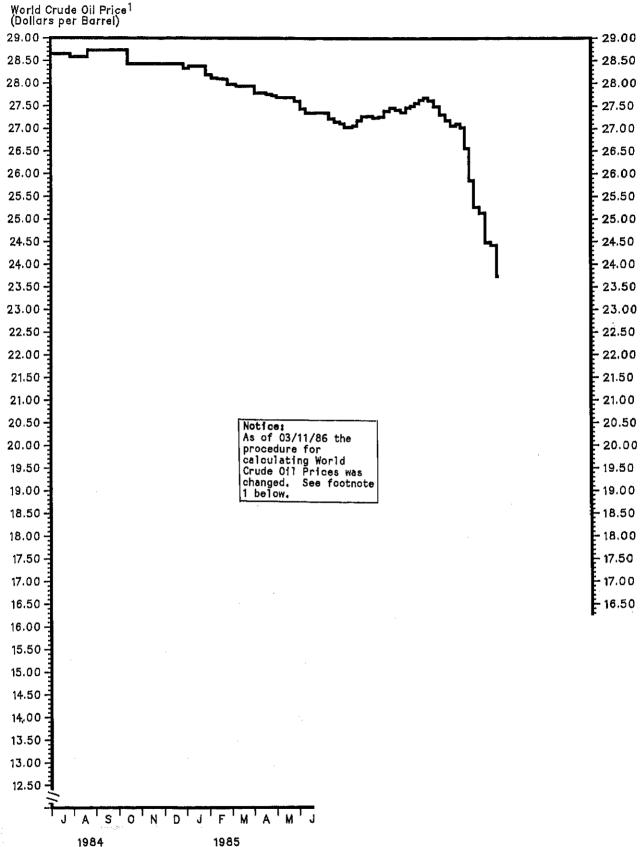
4 Average prices (FOB) weighted by estimated export volume.

5 On 60 days credit.

6 Price (CIF) to Northwest Europe; also called Urals.

7 Average prices (FOB) weighted by estimated import volume.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.



1984

1 Average price (FOB) of internationally traded oil official sales prices through January 1, 1986. Since t contract prices based on government—stated prices, the foreign port of lading; 30 day payment plan.

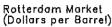
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

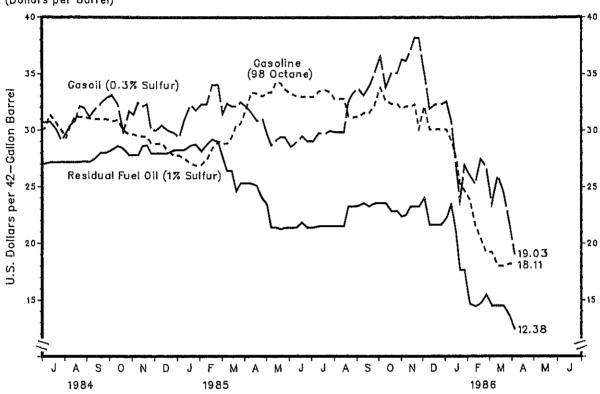
As Of 04/08/86 Weekly Petroleum Status Rep.

		Motor (Gasoline	Gasoil/Hea	ting Oil ²	Residual	Fuel Oil ³	
		Rotterdam (98 Octane)	N.Y. ⁴ (89 Octane)	Rotterdam (0.3% Sulfur)	N.Y. ⁵ (0.2% Sulfur)	Rotterdam (1% Sulfur)	N.Y. ⁴ (1% Sulfur)	
1985 Feb		29.01	31.84	34.04	32.24	28,97	29.50	
Mar	•	28,78	31.50	31.43	32.34	27.62	29.50	
	8 15	28.83 29.42	31.61	32.37 32.10	32.76	26.42	28.65	
	22	30.48	31.61 33.60	32.10	33.12 35.81	26.42 24.62	27.35 27.00	
	29	30.59	33.71	32.50	35.39	25.30	26.75	
Apr		31.94	34.65	32.10	34.13	25.37	26.65	
	12	33.35	34.65	31.56	32.97	25.30	26.25	
	19 26	33.24 33.00	34.23 34.34	30.83 31.03	32.66 32.66	25.08 23.94	26.00 25.75	
May		33.35	34.02	29.69	31.61	23.50	25.75	
	10	33.35	34.65	28.69	30.77	21.40	23.85	
	17	34.29	34.65	29.16	30.24	21.40	21.75	
	24	34.17 33.59	34.34	29.42	30.03	21.25	22.00	
.lun	31 7	33.24	34.76 34.02	29.36 28.55	30.14 29.51	21.40 21.40	22.00 22.00	
00	14	33.00	34.13	28.95	29.61	21.40	23,50	
	21	32.94	34.13	29.49	29.51	21.85	23.10	
	28	32.94	33.81	29.02	29.30	21.39	23.25	
Jul	5 12	Not avai 33.47		29.76	00 77	01 EE	22 00	
	19	33.59	33.81 34.86	29.76	28.77 28.81	21.55 21.55	23.00 22.75	
	26	33.35	33.81	29.96	28.56	21.55	22.25	
Aug		32.77	32.40	29.83	29.08	21.55	22.00	
	9	32.77	31.64	29.83	29.97	21.55	22.10	
	16 23	32.77 31.24	31.61	29.83	30.87	21.55	23.00	
	30	31.13	32.87 32.13	32.51 33.31	31.02 31.82	23.27 23.27	23.75 25.25	
Sep		31.24	32.55	33.71	33.33	23.35	25.25	
,	13	31.24 31.54	32.34	33.71 33.11	32.97 32.87	23,57	25.00	
	20	31.54	32.13	33.85	32.87	23.27	25.50	
0ct	27 L	32.24 33.76	33.08 32.76	35.05 36.52	34.44 35.22	23.57 23.57	25.50 24.50	
000	11	32.59	32.76	33.78	33.85	23.57	24.00	
•	18	32.30	35.07	35.12	33.85 34.76	22.82	23.50	
	25	32,30	33.73	35.05	35.74	22.82	23.50	
Nov		31.88	33.51	36.26	36.64	22.37	23,25	
	8 15	32.12 32.12	33.81 34.96	36.12 37.06	36.33 36.68	22.52	23.75	
•	22	32.29	33.39	38.20	36.89	23.27 23.27	24.25 25.50	
	29	30.12	34.08	38.13	37.21	23.27	25.00	
Dec		32.12	32.55	35.15	35.80	24.02	25.00	
	13	30.07	30.93	31.90	33.60	21.62	24.25	
	20 27	30.07 Not avail	28.79	32.30	33.91	21.62	24.25	
1986 Jan		30.07	29.19	32.57	32.44	22.22	24.50	
	10	29.13	29.08	30.96	30.87	23.42	24.50	
	17	27.84	28.66	27.27	27.82	21.39	23.00	
	24 31	25.26 24.67	26.14	23.72	24.78	17.64	21.15	
Feb		23.85	26.35 21.42	26.94 26.00	24.99 21.52	17.64 14.63	17.50	
100	14	21.62	20.51	25.26	22.36	14.41	15.50 16.00	
	21	20,39	19.40	27.47	22.15	14.71	16.25	
	28	19.22	19.02	26.80	23,45	15.46	17.05	
Mar	7 14	19,22 17,99	17.22	23.45	26.46	14.48	16.25	
	21	17.99	17.85 19.32	26.00 24.66	24.36 24.99	14.48 14.48	15.05	
	28	18.22	18.90	21.91	21.00	13.66	16.00 15.45	
. Apr	4	18.11	18.63	19.03	17.43	12,38	14.00	
·.								

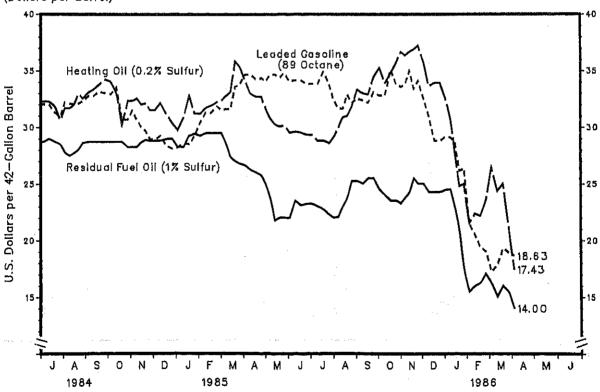
¹ See Appendix E for explanation of spot market product prices.
2 Refers to No. 2 Heating Oil.
3 Refers to No. 6 Oil.
4 East Coast Cargoes.
5 New York Harbor Reseller Barge Prices.
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Spot Market Product Prices





New York Market (Dollars per Barrel)



Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Week Ending 04/04/86 Weekly Petroleum Status Report/Energy Information Administration

WEATHER SUMMARY

(Population Weighted Heating Degree Days 1)

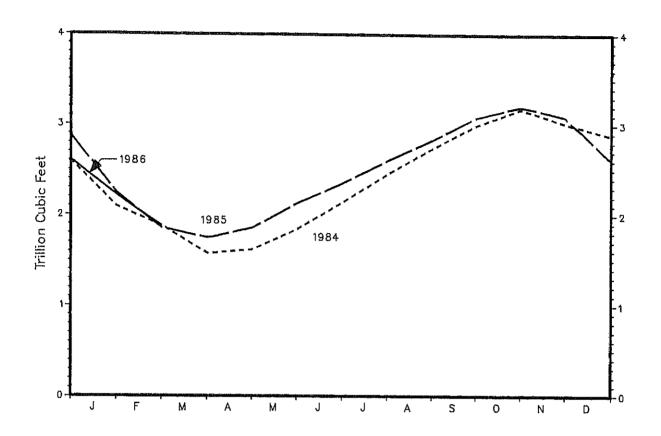
Weather data reported in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report are now taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

The weather for the nation, as measured by population-weighted heating degree-days from July 1, 1985 through April 5, 1986, has been 3 percent warmer than normal and 2 percent warmer than last year.

U.S. TOTAL HEATING DEGREE DAYS (Population Weighted) and by CITY

				Percent	Change
	1985-1986 This Year	1984-1985 Last Year	Norma1	This Year vs. Last Year	This Year Vs. Normal
July 1 - June 30		4,533	4,689		
July 1 - April 5	4,082	4,154	4,227	-2	-3
Cities					
Albuquerque	3,536	4,261	4,099	- 17	-14
Amarillo	3,771	3,990	3,928	-5	-4
Asheville	3,662	3,828	3,938	-4	- 7
Atlanta	2,380	2,596	2,882	-8	-17
Billings	6,228	6,808	6,300	-9	-1
Boise	5,880	6,294	5,074	- 7	16
Boston	4,889	4,940	4,965	-1	-ž
Buffalo	5,740	5,810	5,996	-i	-4
Cheyenne	6,029	6,792	6,218	-1 i	-3
Chicago	6,082	6,096	5,813	Ö	5
Cincinnati	4,489	4,556	4,823	-1	-7
Cleveland	5,371	5,431	5,513	- i	-á
Columbia, SC	2,296	2,436	2,550	-Ġ	-10
Denver	5,018	5,577	5,269	-1Ŏ	-5
Des Moines	6,327	5,992	6,050	6	-5 5
Detroit	5,826	5,726	5,877	2	-1
Fargo	8,638	8,145	8,413	<u>-</u>	3
Hartford	5,480	5,321	5,576	3	-2
Houston	1,164	1,490	1,529	-22	-24
Jacksonville	1,251	1,281	1,395	-2	-10
Kansas City	4,992	5,096	4,920	- 2	1
Las Vegas	1,729	2,532	2,411	- 32	-28
Los Angeles	891	1,342	1,299	-34	-31
Memphis	2,672	2,850	3,094	-6	-14
Miami	237	234	198	Ĩ	20
Milwaukee	6,359	6,192	6,428		-1
Minneapolis	7,659	7,161	7,285	3 7	Ś
Montgomery	1,968	1,870	2,217	5	-11
New York	4,180	4,059	4,460	3	-6
Oklahoma City	3,232	3,617	3,560	-11	- <u>9</u>
Omaha	6,001	5,752	5,752	4	4
Philadelphia	4,232	4,277	4,540	-1	- 7
Phoenix	756	1,122	407,	-33	-46
oittsburgh	4,968	5,097	5,370	-3 -2	- 7
Portland, ME	6,079	6,206	6,483	-2	-6
Providence	4,956	4,961	5,232	0	-5
Raleigh	2,941	3,153	3,344	-7	-12
Richmond	3,341	3,461	3,726	-3	-10
St. Louis	4,218	4,439	4,607	- 5	-8
Salem, OR	4,185	4,424	4,114	-5	2
Salt_Lake_City	4,856	5,460	5,153	-11	-6
San Francisco	2,093	2,427	2,545	-14	-18
Seattle .	4,200	4,474	4,244	-6	-1
Shreveport	1,869	2,017	2,214	- 7	-16
Washington, DC	3,678	3,677	3,861	Ò	-5

¹ See Glossary.



		Working Gas ¹		
	1984	1985	1986	
January 31 February 28 March 31 April 30	2.091 1.876 1.572 1.620	2.242 1.853 1.743 1.859	2.213 P1.876	
May 31 June 30 July 31 August 31 September 30 October 31 November 30 December 31	1.843 2.141 2.456 2.739 2.996 3.177 3.017	2.129 2.351 2.605 2.832 3.082 3.207 3.087 2.609	:	

P=Preliminary 1 Working Gas: Gas available for withdrawal. Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Laborator Programme Company (1982)

Weekly Estimates (Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

A 1 013 B 1 (1					
Crude 0il Production	<u>03/07/86</u>	03/14/86	03/21/86	03/28/86	04/04/86
Domestic Production	E8,939.0	E8,939.0	E8,939.0	E8,939.0	E8,894.0
Inputs and Utilizations	•	•	,		_0,00
Crude Oil Input	11,624.0	11,552.0	11,481.0	11,592.0	11,843.0
Gross Inputs	11,706.0	11,671.0	11,675.0	11,804.0	12,063.0
East Coast (PADD 1)	1,068.0	1,072.0	1,061.0	1,061.0	1,231.0
Midwest (PADD 2). Culf Coast (PADD 3)	2,581.0 5,448.0	2,654.0	2,689.0	2,690.0	2,588.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	376.0	5,305.0 366.0	5,264.0 345.0	5,302.0 387.0	5,487.0 420.0
West Coast (PADD 5)	2,233.0	2,274.0	2,316.0	2,364.0	2,337.0
Operable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day) Percent Utilization	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
Colognic Obj. 1124 Clotta-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-celes-cele	74.6	74.4	74.5	75.3	76.9
Production by Product					
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,971.0	6,091.0	5,882.0	5,998.0	6,106.0
Leaded Gasoline. East Coast (PADD 1)	1,974.0 165.0	1,980.0 127.0	1,809.0	1,916.0	1,953.0
Midwest (PADD 2)	552.0	578.0	129.0 474.0	132.0 570.0	134.0 595.0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	850.0	859.0	773.0	772.0	852.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	79.0	107.0	68.0	112.0	102.0
West Coast (PADD 5) Unleaded Gasoline	328.0 3,997.0	309.0	365.0	330.0	270.0
East Coast (PADD 1)	423.0	4,111.0 451.0	4,073.0 432.0	4,082.0 414.0	4,153.0 532.0
Midwest (PADD 2)	961.0	1,010.0	1.027.0	1,062.0	978.0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	1,835.0	1,839.0	1,822.0	1,833.0	1,850.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	92.0	108.0	114.0	106.0	101.0
Jet Fuel	686.0 1.301.0	703.0 1.452.0	678.0 1.358.0	667.0 1,342.0	692.0 1,176.0
Naphtha-Type	164.0	164.0	204.0	211.0	176.0
Kerosene-Type	1,137.0	1,288.0	1,154.0	1,131.0	1,000.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,486.0 253.0	2,564.0	2,685.0	2,806.0	2,700.0
Midwest (PADD 2),	565.0	322.0 532.0	330.0 608.0	361.0 660.0	308.0 649.0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	1,192.0	1,247.0	1,263,0	1,285.0	1,231.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	94.0	86.0	89.0	98.0	100.0
West Coast (PADD 5)	382.0 736.0	377.0 872.0	395.0	402.0	412.0
	730.0	0/2.0	760.0	812,0	890.0
Imports Total Courts 643 43 CDB					
Total Crude 0il incl SPR	3,213.0	3,358.0	2,559.0	3,302.0	3,798.0
SPR	3,109.0 104.0	3,358.0 0.0	2,501.0 58.0	3,245.0 57.0	3,755.0
Finished Motor Gasoline	299.0	196.0	237.0	208.0	43.0 257.0
Finished Leaded	23.0	1.0	9.0	4.0	1.0
Finished UnleadedBlending Components	276.0 7.0	195.0	228.0	204.0	256.0
Jet Fuel,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	72.0	5.0 80.0	26.0 52.0	78.0 35.0	77.0 55.0
Naphtha-Type	40.0	0.0	45.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type	32.0	80.0	7.0	35.0	55.0
Distillate Residual	260.0 602.0	207.0 710.0	332.0	255.0	50.0
Other	327.0	680.0	173.0 430.0	706.0 777.0	409.0 528.0
Total Refined Products Imports	1,568.0	1,877.0	1,250.0	2,059.0	1,376.0
Exports			-	•	•
Total	E925.0	E925.0	E925.0	E853.0	rora o
Crude Oil	E197.0	E197.0	E197.0	E159.0	E853.0 E159.0
Products	E728.0	E728.0	E728.0	E694.0	E694.0
Products Supplied					
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,119.0	6,587.0	7,033.0	6,389.0	7,680.0
Leaded	2,084.0	2,192.0	2,168.0	2,011.0	2,547.0
Unleaded	5,035.0	4,395.0	4,865.0	4,378.0	5,133.0
Naphtha Jet Fuel	1,287.0 299.0	1,227.0 197.0	1,304.0	1,385.0	860.0
Kerosene Jet Fuel	988.0	1,030.0	198.0 1,106.0	253.0 1.132.0	175.0 685.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,465.0	3,825.0	3,272.0	3,032.0	2,474.0
Residual Fuel OilOther Oils	1,254.0	1,368.0	740.0	1,351.0	1,233.0
Total Products Supplied	3,304.0 16,428.0	3,705.0 16,713.0	3,070.0	2,689.0	2,874.0
11	10342010	10,713.0	15,418.0	14,848.0	15,122.0

Estimate based on monthly data.

>te: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
>urce: See Sources Section of this publication.

Appendix A

EIA WEEKLY DATA: SURVEY DESIGN AND ESTIMATION METHODS

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises five surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA-800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA-801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA-802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-803); and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA-804). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA-800 sample frame includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline. The EIA-801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA-802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum product, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA-803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water. The EIA-804 sample frame includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

	Refiners (Refineries)	Bulk Terminals	Product Pipelines	Crude Oil Stock Holders	Importers
Weekly Form	EIA-800	EIA-801	EIA-802	E1A-803	EIA-804
Monthly Frame Size	152(256)	318	89	181	1413
Weekly Sample Size	60(156)	72	50	87	86

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, explicit imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W). Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M). Finally, let M_t be the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, W_t, is given by:

$$W_{t} = \frac{M_{t}}{M_{s}} \cdot W_{s}$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values. Imports of other oils include an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA-800; 75 percent for the EIA-801; 95 percent for the EIA-802; 80 percent for the EIA-803 and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-804. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Appendix 8

INTERPRETATION AND DERIVATION OF AVERAGE INVENTORY LEVELS

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgements of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors were derived using monthly data from 1978-1984.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the "average range" is twice the standard deviation. The values of the upper and lower curves are presented in the table below.

Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs (Millions of Barrels)

				/miti	TOILS OF	Darrers,	,					
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Ju1	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	Dec
					Lower Ra	inge						
Total Petroleum Crude Oil Motor Gasoline Distillate Fuel Oil Residual Fuel Oil	1064.6 339.1 237.2 126.2 47.0	1049.2 340.0 238.5 114.0 42.0	1021.8 341.0 233.8 95.3 39.7	1022.5 345.3 223.7 88.4 39.8	1035.1 344.1 217.1 94.6 43.8	1044.4 341.9 214.8 107.0 42.3	1063.8 335.7 214.6 125.4 43.8	1077.1 334.8 211.5 140.4 43.7	1090.9 331.3 214.0 152.9 47.7	1097.5 338.9 209.2 157.6 50.0	1104.9 338.0 214.8 161.0 52.9	1070.9 331.0 221.0 148.6 53.2
					Upper Ra	nge						
Total Petroleum Crude Oil Motor Gasoline Distillate Fuel Oil Residual Fuel Oil	1116.9 354.4 259.1 145.0 57.8	1101.5 355.4 260.4 132.8 52.8	1074.0 356.4 255.7 114.1 50.4	1074.7 360.6 245.6 107.2 50.6	1087.3 359.4 239.0 113.4 54.6	1096.7 357.2 236.8 125.8 53.1	1116.0 351.0 236.6 144.2 54.6	1129.3 350.2 233.4 159.2 54.4	1143.2 346.6 235.9 171.7 58.5	1149.7 354.2 231.1 176.4 60.8	1157.2 353.3 236.8 179.8 63.6	1123.1 346.4 242.9 167.4 64.0

Minimum Operating Inventories

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MO!) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in November 1983 in "Petroleum Inventories and Storage Capacity -- An Interim Report." The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Inventories and Storage Capacity. MOI estimates presented in

the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the Energy Information Administration.

The estimated values are: Crude oil -- 285 million barrels; motor gasoline -- 200 million barrels; distillate fuel oil -- 105 million barrels; and residual fuel oil -- 40 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for total petroleum stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Total" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the Petroleum Supply Monthly.

Appendix C

PROJECTION FROM THE SHORT-TERM ENERGY OUTLOOK, JANUARY 1986

The projections of "high" and "low" total petroleum demand, shown in the WPSR as total product supplied, are from the Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Short-Term Energy Outlook (Outlook), January 1986. The three forecast cases presented in this edition of the Outlook, with projections for 1986 through mid-1987, are based on different assumptions about the growth of the U.S. economy and the associated price of imported crude oil to U.S. refiners.

In the high economic growth case:

- One year growth in the real Gross National Product (GNP) is projected to be 3.8 percent for 1986 and 5.4 percent for the first half of 1987.
- U.S. refiner acquisition costs of imported crude oil are assumed to average \$20.80 a barrel in 1986, and then fall to an average of \$20.00 a barrel in the first half of 1987, in current dollars.

In the base case:

- One year growth in the CNP is projected to be 2.1 percent for 1986 and 3.3 percent for the first half of
- U.S. refiner acquisition costs of imported crude oil are assumed to average \$24.80 a barrel in 1986, and \$24.00 a barrel in the first half of 1987, in current dollars.

- In the low economic growth case:
 One year GNP growth is projected to be -0.2 percent for 1986 and 0.6 percent for the first half of 1987.
 - U.S. refiner acquisition costs of imported crude oil are assumed to average \$27.00 a barrel in 1986, and to remain at that level in the first half of 1987, in current dollars.

The plots of the low and high product supplied estimates incorporate an additional sensitivity adjustment for weather, as estimated in the Short-Term Energy Outlook, Table 13.

For more detailed information on the above (and other components of the forecast), please refer to the published report, Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 1986.

Copies of the report are available from:

National Energy Information Center Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20585 Telephone 202-252-8800

Appendix D

CALCULATION OF WORLD OIL PRICES

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 18, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the table shown on page 18, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the contract selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Weekly Petroleum Argus") and by contacting oil market analysts.

Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices.

The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

Appendix E

EXPLANATION OF SPOT MARKET PRODUCT PRICES

Definition of spot market product prices for the Rotterdam market: Represent the mid point of the bid/asked price range for CIF cargoes scheduled for prompt arrival at Rotterdam (within 48 hours).

Definition of spot market product prices for the New York market: Represent last sale price reported or offered. Prices are ex-duty and do not include Federal or state taxes.

General definition of spot prices: A transaction concluded "on the spot," that is, on a one-time prompt delivery basis, usually referring to a transaction involving only one cargo of product. This contrasts with a term contract sale which obligates the seller to furnish product on an evenly-spread delivery basis over an extended period of time, usually for one year.

GLOSSARY

- o Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.
- c CiF. Literally, "Cost, insurance, Freight". This term refers to a type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the FOB value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of a transaction differs from a "Delivered" purchase, in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified by the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than pay based on the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an FOB sale, except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.
- Cooling Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.
- o **Crude Oil.** A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate and drips are included but topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded.
- Crude 011 Input. The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.
- o Degree-Day Normals. Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.
- o Distillate Fuel Oils. Includes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. These are light fuel oils used primarily for home heating, as a diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and for electric power generation.
- o FOB. Literally, "Free On Board". Pertains to a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed on period at a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.
- o Gasoil. European designation for No. 2 heating oil, and diesel fuel.
- o Gross inputs. The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into distillation units.
- c Heating Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.
- o imports. Unless otherwise specified in this report, refers to gross imports. Imports of minor products ("other oils") include aviation gasoline, kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, plant condensate, petrochemical feedstocks, lube oils, waxes, special naphthas, coke, asphalt, and other miscellaneous oils.
- Jet Fuel. Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. Kerosene-type jet fuel is a kerosene quality product used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Naphtha-type jet fuel is a fuel in the heavy naphthas range used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.
- Motor Gasoline. Finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and blending components in the gasoline range. Production data represent finished leaded gasoline and finished unleaded gasoline. Stocks and imports data consist of the two types of finished gasoline and blending components. Stock change used in the calculation of motor gasoline product supplied is the change in finished motor gasoline stocks.
- Operable Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.
- Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD). divided by the Petroleum Administration for Defense for, states listed below:
 - PADD 1: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.
 - PADD 2: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.
 - PADD 3: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Texas.
 - PADD 4: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.
 - PADD 5: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

- Population-Weighted Degree-Days. Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and these products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions comprised of from three to eight States which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population weighted degree-day figure.
- Product Supplied. A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between total product supplied and product supplied values for specified products. Other oils product supplied incorporates crude oil product supplied and reclassified product adjustment.
- Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil. The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC Section 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil which is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil for the SPR.
- Refinery Capacity Utilization. Ratio of the total amount of crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids run through crude oil distillation units to the operable capacity of these units. In the period 1979-1984 the refinery capacity utilization for all U.S. refineries ranged between 87 percent and 65 percent. The ratio for an individual refinery may fluctuate much more depending on the type of crude and other raw materials processed, the types of products produced, and the operating conditions of the refinery.
- Residual Fuel Oils. Includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils which are heavy oils used primarily for electric power generation, for industrial and commercial space heating, as a ship fuel, and for various industrial uses.
- Retail Motor Gasoline Prices. Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers—about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all \$ pes of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).
- Stock Change (Refined Products). Component of Product Supplied calculation shown on U.S. Petroleum Balance. The product stock change shown on the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet for the current 4-week period is calculated in the following way; an average daily stock change is calculated for major refined products (i.e., all actual reported stocks); this stock change is added to an estimate for minor product stock change based on historical monthly data; a daily average stock change for refined product stocks for the 4-week period is then calculated. To calculate minor product stock change, the stock levels shown for other oils in the stock section of the balance sheet are used. These other oils stock levels are derived by: 1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for each month based on monthly data for the past six years; 2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period.
- o Stocks. For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50 thousand barrels or more, and in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total."
- Unaccounted-for Crude Oil. A term which appears in U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between data (or estimates) about supply and data (or estimates) about disposition. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. As it appears in the monthly publications, it reflects the accuracy of the reported data. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure reflects the accuracy of reported and estimated figures, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, four-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.
- o United States. For the purpose of the report, the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. Totals.

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- o Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: Form EIA-14, "Refiners Monthly Cost Report."
 o Motor Gasoline Bureau of Labor Statistics. See glossary description for "Retail Motor Gasoline Prices."
- o Residential Heating Oil Forms EIA-782A, "Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," and EIA-782B, "Monthly No. 2 Distillate Sales Report."

Pages 18 and 19

- o EIA, International & Contingency Information Division, April 8, 1986. o Platt's Oilgram Price Report. o Petroleum Intelligence Weekly. o Oil Buyers' Guide, International.

Pages 20 and 21

- o EIA, International & Contingency Information Division. o Oil Buyers' Guide. Not published weeks of July 4 and December 25.

Page 23

o FPC-8/ELA-191, "Underground Gas Storage Report."

Page 24

o Monthly Data: 1985-1986, EIA, "Petroleum Supply Monthly."

Energy Information Administration Electronic Publication System (EPUB) User Instructions

Selected Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) and Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM) statistics are now available electronically on the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Computer Facility. Public access to these machine readable statistics is possible by dialing (202) 252-8658 for 300 baud or 1200 baud line speeds. Communications are Asynchronous and require a standard ASCII-type terminal. There is no charge for this service. Although there is not a required password, you will be requested to use your telephone number as a user identifier. This service is available 7 days per week (8:00 a.m. - 11:00 p.m., Monday thru Friday, 10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m., weekends and holidays). Weekly statistics are updated on Wednesday (Thursday in the event of a Holiday) after 5:00 p.m. Monthly data for the current available month is also provided and is updated by 5:00 p.m. on the 24th of the month. Questions or comments should be directed to T.C. Swann at (202) 252-1155.

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***	ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION SYSTEM	***
***		***

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THE FOLLOWING REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE.

WPSR - WEEKLY PETROLEUM STATUS REPORT
PSMR - PETROLEUM SUPPLY MONTHLY
STKS - PSM STATE STOCKS TABLE
PLEASE ENTER THE DESIRED REPORT ID...
WPSR

4) ENTER YOUR 10 DIGIT PHONE NUMBER

\$WP1081 LOGON IN PROGRESS AT 13:23:22 ON MAY 9, 1984 PLEASE ENTER YOUR PHONE NUMBER...

5) YOU WILL THEN SEE A BANNER WHICH SHOWS THE REPORT YOU HAVE SELECTED AND PAUSES TO ALLOW AMPLE TIME TO GET READY TO RECEIVE OUTPUT

YOU HAVE SELECTED WEEKLY STATISTICS FROM THE WEEKLY PETROLEUM REPORTING SYSTEM. THIS SYSTEM WILL DISPLAY THE LATEST U.S. PETROLEUM BALANCE SHEET AND THE MOST RECENT 5 WEEKS OF WEEKLY PETROLEUM STATUS REPORT DATA. PLEASE TURN ON YOUR PRINTER NOW IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN HARD COPY OUTPUT.

(PRINTING WILL BEGIN IN 20 SECONDS)

Note:	Users	who experience	problems when first attempting to logon
shoul	d check	their terminal	switch settings for the following:
SHOUL	u check	011011 001111111	
	_	7 Data Bits	· ·
	O		
	0	1 Stop Bit	
	0	Even Parity	
	v	21411 141 14	